National Flood Insurance Program

Quick-check quiz!

Are You Smarter Than FEMA's David Schein?



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The Federal government sells flood insurance







The NFIP requires the first habitable floor be ELEVATED to or above the Base Flood Elevation



Federal banking rules require flood insurance if any portion of a borrower's property or lot is in the Special Flood Hazard Area



If a building in the SFHA is damaged by fire or hazard other than flood, the community does not have to do substantial damage assessments?



A homeowner can bring in fill and raise the grade at their foundation, then get a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)



The president has to sign a Major Disaster declaration before flood insurance claims can be paid



Indiana building codes and the DNR's state model floodplain ordinance both require compensatory storage in the floodway fringe



Only one of the Federal lending tripwires have to be present for lenders to mandate flood insurance



The average flood insurance premium in Indiana is \$1500 a year



The NFIP allows variances in the floodway as long as any encroachment surcharge is less than 1 foot



Lenders may waive the flood insurance requirement if the borrower assumes full liability for flood damage and repair and signs a quit claim



Flood insurance does not cover any personal property in a basement



If you own a residential condominium unit on the 16th floor of a building along the White River SFHA, your mortgage lender does not have to require you to carry flood insurance.



The NFIP's economical
Preferred Risk Policy
(starting at \$49) is only available
in low to moderate flood risk
B, C and X zones



Federally designed and built,

"100-year" levees will always remove
the SFHA designation
on the protected (dry-toe) side
of the levee.



If a builder brings fill into the floodplain and elevates the ground well above the Base Flood Elevation, your community can go ahead and issue permits without regard to the floodplain ordinance because the land has been raised "out" and the ordinance no longer applies



If your community uses
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
funds to acquire and remove flood-prone
structures, the remaining, now unimproved
parcels can be used for paved parking,
access roads, public park offices and
storage-type pole barns



If you grant a hardship variance to lower the required flood protection grade (such as allowing a basement below the base flood elevation when your ordinance prohibits it), flood insurance premiums will be adjusted to take the petitioner's hardship argument into account and there will be no flood insurance premium "penalty" due to the variance



Questions?







